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MONDAY, July 27, 1772.

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By James Lovell.

Friends and Brethren in one common Cause,

I HAVE endeavoured within a few Months, by several Addresses, to excite and continue upon your Minds a just Resentment against the independent Situation of Him who is termed our first Magistrate. But I early advised you to proceed with the most discreet Precaution; to converse with those who did not express Horror at the attempted Change in our System of Government, and to beg of them, as an Alms, that they would favour you with the Reasons of their patient Acquiescence.

My own Practice has been agreeable to that Advice. In the Circle of my Acquaintance, I intreated all, whose INTEREST depends upon the Success of ministerially-directed Provincial Despotism, to point out to me any Argument, which they themselves should light upon and judge to be conclusive for the Justification of a Measure, aptly called by our Representatives a "DANGEROUS INNOVATION." *pa. 112*

I triumphed some Time upon a tacit Confession of their Inability; but, Yesterday, —— ——, Esq; and Col. ——, and some other of the Obsequious directed me to a Publication in Draper's last Gazette, dated Province-House, 14th July, 1772, which, they said, fully contained what I had so often asked after.

I am extremely surprized to find that my Friends have turned me to the very Sentiments which I have repeatedly despised, and which even they had been ashamed to hold up when coming from CHRONUS, A. Z. and more particularly, A YEOMAN, on the 4th of last Month. Since, however, the Signature T. HUTCHINSON seems to have erected into a Degree of Notice cobweb Arguments scarce worthy of a second Reading, I will not let them pass without a few Remarks.

I leave it to Men of Leisure and Curiosity to examine what is the Prerogative of the Crown or the Power and Authority of Parliament in constituting Corporations or political Bodies. The same Gentlemen may also determine whether our Charter has or has not *something* of the Nature of the *Pacta Conventa* between two independent States. It is quite sufficient for my present Purpose that we are intitled to ALL THE RIGHTS AND *Privileges* OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS, whether those Rights were only *acknowledged* inherent, or actually *given* to us by the Charter. Now an *exclusive* Right of Taxation is essential to such Subjects, and an exclusive Right of Defence, as T. H. very justly observes, must be held by us also. The bugbear Queries raised by him upon that Supposition should not frighten us. The Fact is, we did not *refuse* some Acts of Great Britain respecting our Affairs, nor her Armies sent among us at Times when we confided in her Friendship, Wisdom and Honor; but we have experienced that both her Acts and her Armies may be, and are conducted in a Manner subversive of our Rights and Privileges; we are therefore now lead to proclaim the Irregularity of such Acts for want of our Voice, and the Incompatibility of Freedom with an Army upon which we have no Check.

T. H. dwells tediously upon a mutual *Legislative* Check in the three Branches of our Constitution; which will doubtless be properly considered by others. Then he goes on to say, that "That Independence which cannot consist with "a free Government, and which the English Con"stitution abhors and which may probably [pro"bably!!!] be termed Despotism, is a Free"dom in those who are vested with executive and "judiciary Powers, from the Restraint of known "established Laws, and a Liberty of acting ac"cording to their own Will and Pleasure." And he *asserts* that "this Restraint —— will remain "the same whether the Governor receives his "Salary from the Crown or from the Province." He would have done a comforting Service if he had *proved* it; but *hic Labor hoc Opus est*. He has made indeed one miserable Attempt to satisfy those who should ask "what Security we have "then against the Oppressions of a Governor?" He says, "the Answer is obvious. The Law and Constitution are your Security; if he departs from them, there is a Power superior to him, to which he is accountable for his Mal-Administration." So there is a Power superior to the BASHAWS, yet the poor Turks are often driven to the Necessity of assassinating that Kind of Governor.

This Reflection breaks in upon T. H's grand Entrenchment, which I take to be a Supposition that no one will be so uncourtly as to ask "What Check have we upon the KING? What Redress for his Violation of our Laws and Constitution"? But these are Questions which Englishmen should feel themselves intitled to ask with Boldness. An European Englishman may reply, "the King becomes *ipso Facto* no King, and we will, by our *Voice in Parliament* direct to a Succession."

A Provincial may reply, "we know the King only by his Representative, and in that Channel we can have Redress; for though we do not nominate him, we can by our *Voice in Parliament* deprive him of his Support." This parliamentary Voice is our highest Boast, and whenever the EFFICACY of it is found to be frustrated, we shall naturally fly to the Standard whose Motto is *Ense recidendum.*

In the next Paragraph, the whole of which is a luscious Morsel for Banter to regale upon, T. H. stretches out the same mean Cup of Consolation which has been several Times proffered in that Gazette, viz. "No State of Government is per"fect; if we have all that Perfection which *the* "*State we are in* will admit of, we have no Rea"son to complain." Mighty quieting Conclusion for a Galley Slave!—But I leave the curious Consequence for the Comfort of him that drew it, and go back a little. THE STATE WE ARE IN.—To settle what that is, like rational Creatures, by Arguments founded on Facts is the Challenge which we have given to Great-Britain for a Course of Years.

If our State is, what we generally believe, one whose Subjects are intitled to all the Rights and Privileges of Englishmen, then we have Reason, mighty Reason to complain of various Insults. For in such a State the Subject is limited only by Laws of which he is a Legislator, and upon the Executors of which he has an efficacious Check. If on the contrary, we are in such a State as the vain, insulting *ipse dixit* of T. H. wou'd fix us, tho' I will not say we have *no* Reason to complain, yet, I will aver that we have *greater* to admire the Moderation of our numerous independent Sovereigns, the Commons of Great-Britain, who leave us a Shilling at Command.

He proceeds, "Indeed we have no Reason to "fear [*want of*] Redress from any Oppression. "So tender has been our most gracious Sove"reign", &c. I would remark here, that the English Constitution appears framed with a particular Eye to *ungracious* Rulers, and with an Expectation of a general Run of those from the natural Intoxication of Power. The People of this Province are striving to preserve *such* a Constitution, and they meet with great Obstructions in their Attempts, though, from these Attempts the *Gracious* surely have nothing to fear. In one Passage, T. H. himself does not seem to have such full Confidence in the Grace of earthly Princes as to encourage us to think it proper Barter against our old Constitution. We find him saying,—— "Although I should *humbly* hope for Royal *For*"*giveness* in Case of *Inattention* to some Point "of NO great Importance which *might* affect the "Prerogative, yet", &c.—I have often admired the Strength of the Latin for *Cringing, Veneratio servilis*, my Friends.

Tho' I have noticed every Thing that relates to T. H's Idea of our System of Government, and therefore finished my first Purpose, yet I cannot refrain from one more Quotation and Remark. "If you had known the Provision made for the "Support of the Governor to have been, as it "probably was, in Consequence of the Advice of "His Majesty's Privy Council, you would not "have declared that such Advice was grounded "upon false Information, or proceeded from a "Temper inimical to his Majesty and to the Peo"ple of this Province." I doubt whether the Replicants to this will catch so much of the over-Delicacy of Sir Courtly, as to throw out of Sight the CORRESPONDENTS of His Majesty's Privy Council. AN ELECTOR, 1772.

vid pa. 128.

COMPLIMENTS to BOB SHORT, assuring him that, 'till the CHIEF DAW is properly stript of his false Colours, no Notice will be taken of the Rest of the Roost, who may flutter out to cover his Retreat.

E. 1772.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

By inserting the following, you will greatly oblige a Friend and constant Customer. T. P.

A Letter from a Friend residing in the Town of *Providence*, in the Colony of *Rhode-Island.*

SIR, vid pa, 311.

With due Respect, &c.

THE University lately founded in this Place, is likely to prove very prejudicial to many People of this Town, especially those of different Sentiments in religious Matters, from the wise Managers of our noble Institution; many of whom subscribed large Sums, in Proportion to their Estates, to found and endow a University, the Government of which, is intirely lodged and invested in the Power of the Baptists. And what is still more odious, and detestable, is their seizing on the Estates of the Widows and fatherless Orphans of those of other Denominations, that they might be the Objects of Revenge and Envy, as well as to raise a Fund sufficient to build a College near as large as Babel; sufficient to contain ten Times the Number of Students that ever have, or ever will, oblige the Tutors of that popular University, with Opportunity of educating, or instructing them. And there are many substantial Reasons to support this Assertion, (viz.) First, The College Edifice being located in a Town where every Kind of Corruption, of Church and State prevails. Secondly, The Government thereof being entirely submitted to a Set, or Denomination of Men, as inconsiderable in their Number, as contracted, ignorant and designing in their Manners; in founding, regulating and endowing their Academy. Thirdly, Their building a Personage House for the Use of a Baptist Minister, out of the Money raised by the generous Subscriptions, from all Denominations; which was not the Design and Intention of the Benefactors of other Persuasions; some of whose Estates, as soon as dead, are the first to be exposed to public Sale, (having been the first seized upon for that Purpose,) and their Families distressed, to raise a Fund, a Part of which is in Fact disposed of, to maintain the Ministry for the Baptist Society. A Prodigy indeed! that the Colony of Rhode-Island, who have no Law to support the Ministry, but a Law against it, should put it in the Power of any Society, Body Politic or Corporate, to dispose of the Money raised by other Denominations to support their Ministry. 'Tis therefore recommended to the Public of every Denomination, that they do nothing further that may have a Tendency to support or countenance a designing Sectarian Society; which was founded to gratify the Pride and Caprice of a few designing Men: And am bold to say, of no public Utility, except an Asylum for the Pelf, and Outcast, of other Colleges; without which their Number and Dignity would be very inconsiderable indeed. I would further add, that those Persons who boast of their having subscribed the largest Sums for the founding of their catholic Institution, at the same Time found Means to make themselves a Committee for managing the same; whereby 'tis affirmed, that they receive all the Money to themselves, and turn off the poor Mechanicks and Labourers with their Pelf and Dregs. Generous and meritorious have been the Founders of this universal Plan of Catholicism. Long may they behold the Effects of their Wisdom; and may their University remain, as it hath been (i. e. void of Students and the Respect of the Literari,) now is, and ever will be, Amen.

I Turn to the Index to Find them v vid page 576, Vol. 3 & page 112 & Gov. Hutchinsons Message, vid pa. 116. s vid Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. ¶ Vid Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. —— vid Resolves of the

Since our last we received a London Paper, called Bingley's Journal, *of the 16th of May, which contain the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, *May* 11.

IT is confidently reported, that a royal order is dispatched for two Regiments being speedily sent from North-America to the Island of St. Vincent, in order to aid Sir William Young and the other Commissioners for the sale of Crown Lands, in the service of taking and selling all those Lands which have been hitherto claimed or possessed by the Caraibes there, and who oppose the said Commissioners, under the pretence of the Crown having no right to take from them, nor to dispose of any part of such Lands without their own consent.

War-Office, May 14. Orders are dispatched to Lieut. General Gage, to collect all the troops from the different garrisons and cantonments in America at New-York, from whence they are destined to meet a considerable naval force in a certain latitude and proceed upon an expedition, which may strike terror to some refractory Northern Powers; transports are sent to Newfoundland to carry the three companies belonging to the 39th Regiment to the general rendezvous at New-York; those Companies are re-implaced by as many Companies of Marines, who are for the future to Garrison that Island.

Naples, April 7. The following melancholy accident happened here lately; a drummer of the regiment of Farnese having bought some mushrooms, dined on them with the rest of his family; and in 24 hours the father, mother, three children, a cousin, and a soldier who dined there by chance, were all killed by them.

Gloucester, May 11. We hear from Bristol, that Britain's execution is fixed for Friday next. As a proof how little he is affected with the approach of death, the following is related of him: Some of his fellow prisoners complaining that they wanted dinner, he bid them propagate a report that he had poisoned himself. The story went quickly thro' the city, and many came to enquire the truth. They were conducted to Britain's cell, and admitted for two pence a-piece. His body was laid out, and a white sheet thrown over it. The cell was quickly crouded, when up jumps Britain, to the great terror of the spectators, & his own & fellow prisoners diversion.

LONDON, *May* 16.

They write from Leghorn that a conspiracy had been discovered at Cagliari, the Capital of Sardinia, in which 300 persons were concerned, but the Viceroy being informed of it, hung up the leaders, and dispersed it.

The Lord-Mayor was on Saturday applied to send for a party of the guards to be placed about the fire to prevent the unhappy sufferers from being plundered; but his Lordship said that he thought the civil power was able to protect them without calling in the military; accordingly he ordered that the constables in the adjacent parishes should be summoned to attend there, to prevent the inhabitants being robbed.

The Draper's company have saved all the furniture, pictures, &c. in their Hall and Court room, particularly the fine antique marble chimney-piece there, with the famous original picture of Henry Fitz-Alwin, Esq; first Lord Mayor of London, finely preserved; another capital full-length picture of Mary Queen of Scots, and James I. when six years old. But they lost their grand lantern at the bottom of the Hall-stairs, which cost upwards of 150l.

They advise from Smyrna, that the famous rebel, and late one of the Agas of the Janissaries, Cossim Bey Oglou, had been taken, beheaded, and his head sent to Constantinople, where it was set upon a pole opposite the great seraglio.

The starch-makers, it has been calculated from undeniable *data*, consume, in the process of making that article of luxury, no less a quantity than 50000 quarters of wheat annually.

We hear from Newmarket that on Monday last the great sweepstakes of 1800 guineas was run for by the horses of the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Ancaster, Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Grosvenor, Capt. O'Kelly, &c. which was won by Capt. O'Kelly's horse Sod, got by Match'em.

Yesterday a party of Sir John Fielding's men returned from Deal, where they had been in pursuit of a person, who had procured from Messr. Prescott and Co. in London, a considerable quantity of linens and muslins to the amount of 5000l. which had been shipped on board a vessel in the river Thames, bound to the West-Indies; but by the above gentleman offering a draft for payment which they had received for the goods, soon discovered the fraud, and immediately procured a warrant, the person who ordered the goods was taken into custody at Deal, where, with his wife, his mother, and other friends, he was expected the arrival of the vessels, to go on board.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, April 28.

"Saturday last, early in the forenoon, the Committee of Inquiry pronounced sentence against John Frederick Struensee and Enevold Brant, which was accordingly presented to the Privy Council, without his Majesty's attendance. In the afternoon, the Privy Council met again; in the evening, towards seven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburgh, and presided at the Council Board, when, after confirming the sentence, he went *directly* to the Italian *Opera*.

"Same day, at twelve at noon, both the prisoners were acquainted, by their Counsellors, with their sentences. Struensee received and read it with extraordinary composure, which naturally astonished all those present; to whom he observed, they ought, as he did, to impute it to his constant "apprehensions, and his "long preparations for his unhappy fate."—His uneasiness appeared much greater, when he found Brant's sentence equal to his own. Brant also seemed tolerably resigned on hearing his sentence; but the following morning his spirits totally sunk, there being no barber sent him, as usual, to be shaved. Messr. Munter and Itee have been, since Saturday, seldom absent from Struensee and Brant. Both Prisoners delivered into their Counsellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday last, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Inquiry. Yesterday they both took the Holy Sacrament.

"Struensee's sentence takes up full five sheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained against him are, his having assumed too great a power to himself; his injuring the King's treasure for more than fifteen tons of gold; his forging (or falsifying) a draught; his discharging the guards; the suspicious arrangements he had been ordering within the wall of this place, &c.

"Brant's sentence expressly says, that on account of his designs agitated *immediately* against the sacred Person of his Majesty, the exception he made could not be admitted, and therefore declared guilty, and condemned; towards the conclusion of their sentence, is added, in virtue of the Danish Law Book, B. VI. Cap. IV. Art. 1. both Count J. F. Struensee and Count Enevold Brant, having made themselves guilty, and as an example to others, stand justly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property; and are entirely degraded from their dignities belonging to their titles of Earls; their Earls coat of arms is to be broken by the hands of the common hangman; this being done, their right hand will be cut off, next their heads, then will their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron spikes.

"The aforesaid dead warrants were this morning executed in a field without the eastern gate; a scaffold was erected of nine yards in heighth, and eight yards square, whither both the prisoners were carried in hackney coaches; in the first went the Attorney-General, and some attendants. Brant appeared first on the scaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green suit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots; he spoke for some little time to his clergyman, Mr. Itee, after which the sentence was read and executed: his head was several times exposed to the view of an immense crowd of spectators. Next appeared Struensee on the scaffold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dressed in a blue superfine suit; he spoke to Dr. Munter; when done, his sentence was executed in every shape like the foregoing one; their corpse were carried to the usual place of execution; to be there exposed. Struensee behaved very penitently; but this cannot be said of Brant, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold. Several files of soldiers and sailors guarded the scaffold, and the town guards were also reinforced. Though immense numbers were, for want of room, disappointed of seeing this execution, and all seemingly for a while in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undisturbed and quietly."

Mr. Haberhorn, a printer, who formerly lived in Grafton-Street, Soho, but failed, and settled in Copenhagen, has been sent by the inquisition to work on the fortification for life for printing a certain paper in favour of the Queen of Denmark.

Charlestown, (South-Carolina) June 18.

Upon the Decease of John Hughes, Esq; late Collector of His Majesty's Customs for this Port, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greenville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, was pleased to appoint Roger-Peter-Handasyde-Hatley, Esq; to succeed Mr. Hughes.——Lastly Wesh George Roupell, Esq; received a Deputation from the Board of Commissioners at Boston, appointing him to that Office: On Wednesday the 10th Inst. after taking the usual Oaths, before James Simpson, Esq; he took Possession of it, and did Business. Upon the Governour's Return from the Frontiers, His Excellency was pleased to direct Mr. Hatley to resume the Duties of his Office, under the Commission that had been given him. Mr. Roupell looked upon his Appointment to be a legal one, refused to give up the Office, and both Collectors did Business as they were applied to, each disputing the legal Authority of the other, and Mr. Roupell that of the Governor. Some Councils have been held upon this Occasion; in Consequence whereof, on Tuesday Mr. Roupell was suspended, and Mr. Hatley received a new Commission.—Both Collectors again did Business Yesterday, and Mr. Roupell kept the Office Seal. In the Afternoon Mr. Hatley put an additional Lock to the Door, which this Morning was broke off, and thrown away, and Mr. Roupell does the Business. John Morris, Esq; Comptroller, is also suspended, for refusing any other Collector than Mr. Roupell: But as these Gentlemen seem determined to act, notwithstanding their Suspension, it remains now to be decided at Home, whether the Governors, in their respective Provinces, or the Board of Commissioners, at Boston, have the superior Authority to fill up casual Vacancies in the Customs.

HALIFAX, *June* 30.

On Wednesday the 10th Inst. died at the Rev. Mr. Delaroche's in Lunenburg, Mr. *Charles Pernette*, eldest son to *Joseph Pernette*, of Lahave, Esq; after an illness of about sixteen days. The loss of that sober, modest, dutiful and amiable youth is severely felt not only by his desolate parents; but also by all that were acquainted with him.

The Sloop Frugality, John Burrows, Master, from Philadelphia, which unfortunately run on the reef of rocks of Point Pleasant the 6th instant, after several unsuccessful attempts to get her off, was undertaken by Malachy Salter, Esq; under whose direction and care she was weighed and brought to town yesterday; she is a fine Bermuda built Sloop of 120 tons, and has received but very little damage.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.

On Monday Morning about 2 o'clock, after a painful and lingering Illness, which he bore with uncommon Patience and Christian Fortitude, departed this Life, the Hon. Col. *Richard Maitland*, Deputy Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Troops in America, in the 48th Year of his Age, universally lamented by all his Acquaintance, as an affectionate Friend to Mankind. He was the fourth Son of the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Baron of Thirlestan, Musselburgh and Bolton, by Lady Ann Ogilvie, Daughter of the Right Hon. James Ogilvie, Baron Deskford, and Earl of Findlater, Viscount Redhaven, and Earl of Seafield.

NEW-HAVEN, July 17.

Last Monday Morning, the Hon. Robert Walker, Esq; of Stratford, was suddenly seiz'd with a Fit of the Apoplexy, while at Breakfast, and expir'd in about 15 Minutes, in the 69th Year of his Age. He was one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and a Member of the Council of this Colony.

PROVIDENCE, July 11.

Saturday last two Horses were struck dead by Lightning at Exeter Meeting House, immediately after their Riders had alighted.

Same Day six Sheep were killed by Lightning at Killingly.

BOSTON, July 17.

Monday last in the Forehoon, a Carpenter's shop improved by Mr. Sumner, near Trinity Church, was discovered to be on Fire, and notwithstanding immediate Assistance was had to extinguish it, was soon consumed, with a great Quantity of Boards and Stuff worked up, therein. Providentially the Wind was at W. other-wise, the Church and several Buildings that were nigh, could not have been preserved, and the Destruction must have been great at this dry Season. A large Pasture was to the Leeward of the Shop, so that there was no Danger that Way, but at the Distance of Long-Lane, the Wind being exceeding high, it is said the Flakes were carried as far as the Houses there: No other Damage was sustained than the Shop, which to Mr. Sumner, was considerable.

We hear that Mr. Joseph Turell of this Town, Merchant, is appointed one of the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Suffolk, in the Room of Mr. Edward Hutchinson who has resigned.

Last Tuesday Morning, before the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, Messrs *Benjamin Hitchborn, William Tudor, John Bulkley* and *Jonathan Williams Austin*, were respectively admitted to the Oath, usually administered to qualify for the Practice of the Law in the Inferior Courts, after being very handsomely recommended by the Gentlemen, under whom they had prosecuted their respective Studies.

The 14th Regiment, are embarked on board the Transports lately arrived from New-York.

A Detachment from the 64th Regiment at Halifax, arrived here on Friday Evening last.

Last Wednesday a Council consisting of the Elders and Delegates of the first Church in Cambridge, the first Church in Roxbury, the first Church in Marblehead, the Church in Wenham and Chelsea, and the second Church in Reading, with Delegates from the second Church in Salem and the West Church in Boston, convened at Salem, for the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. *Asa Dunbar* as a Pastor of the First Church there, Colleague with the Rev Mr. *Thomas Barnard*; and after solemn Prayer, and proper Enquiry and Consideration of the Character and Qualifications of the Candidate, the Council unanimously Voted to proceed to the Ordination, which was performed in presence of a Numerous and very respectable Assembly in the following manner: The Rev. Mr. *Adams* of Roxbury began with Prayer; The Rev. Dr. *Appleton* of Cambridge preached a Sermon suitable to the Occasion from 2 Tim. ii. 15. The Rev. Mr. *Secomb* of Wenham prayed and gave the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. *Payson* of Chelsea gave the Right Hand of Fellowship: The greatest Order and Decency was observed through the whole Solemnity.

A large Barn, belonging to Mr. Luke Hovey, of Boxford, was set on Fire, last Tuesday, by a Flash of Lightning, and entirely consumed, with four Tons of English Hay.

Tuesday Afternoon a Child of one Mr. Howes, about 7 Years old, at the North-End, was rolling a Barrell on Harris's Wharff, accidentally fell into the Dock, and was drowned.

On Tuesday last died, and on Thursday following were decently interr'd, the Remains of Mrs. Joanna Carnes, Wife of Mr. Edward Carnes, of this Town, Rope-maker, and Daughter of Thomas Jenners, late of Charlestown, Esq; deceas'd; aged 38.——To speak well of the Dead when it is just—seems laudable—it is a kind of Memento to the living——Mrs. Carnes then as a Wife was remarkably kind and condescending—As a Mother, almost too indulgent—as a Mistress, to her Houshold, peculiarly tender—And let the Poor tell the rest.

We hear from Haverhill that on the 15th of July, a melancholy Accident happened there. A young Lad, named Joseph Merril, being assiduous in removing a Building, was unfortunately run over, which instantly put a Period to his Life. A Caution to young People, not to be too officious in Business they little understand. He was a hopeful, promising Lad.

MARRIED.] Capt. *John Homer* to Miss *Hannah Carnes*, Daughter of the late Colonel *Carnes*.

At Dunstable, by the Rev. Mr. Merrel, Dr. John Taylor of Lunenburgh, to Mrs. Anna Pool, Relict of the late Mr. Fitch Pool of this Town, Merchant.

Died at Lexington, Mrs. Ruhama Brown, Widow of Deacon Joseph Brown, aged 91 Years, who lived with her Consort 64 Years, & hath left a numerous Offspring.

At Marshfield, John Gooch, Esq; late of this Town.

At Salem, Mr. William Jeffry, one of the Clerks of the Inferior Court for the County of Essex.

Last Saturday Evening died here, greatly lamented, Capt. Simeon Freeman. We hear his Remains are to be interr'd To-Morrow Afternoon.

Robert Hayes, Son of Capt. Hayes, aged 17 Years.—Mr. John Geary, Wine-Cooper.

q vid Britains account of the Fire pa. 129 } see Index under Denmark
see also pa. 103.—129.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL;

MR. Hutchinſon in his Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, ſays, "The General Court tho't it adviſeable to ſend over two of their Members to join in——ſoliciting the Reſtoration of the (old) Charter"—P. 393. "It was doubtful whether they had any Authority by their Inſtructions to ſollicit for any other". P. 408—The ſame Gentleman now ſays, "Our Anceſtors, by their Agents—made their humble Application to King William and Queen Mary, that they would be graciouſly pleaſed to incorporate their Subjects in the Colony, and to grant and confirm to them ſuch Powers, Priviſeges and Franchiſes, as *in their Royal Wiſdom* ſhould be thought moſt conducing," &c. That is, that our Anceſtors by their Agents ſollicited for *ſome other* Charter.—I want to ſee the Hiſtory and Meſſage reconciled.——The Hiſtory further ſays, "Altho' a Party was form'd which oppoſ'd a Submiſſion to the Charter, yet a Majority of the Court wiſely and thankfully accepted it." If the Charter is held upon ſo miſerable a Tenure as one would think it is by reading the Meſſage, however thankfully this *Majority* accepted it, it is queſtionable whether they ſhowed their *Wiſdom* in doing it. "The People in the Country, adds the Hiſtorian, were far from being unanimous in ſubmitting to it." ELISHA COOK.

Vid. late Meſſage. pa 116

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

MULTIFARIOUS have been the Aſperſions (ſo called) againſt the beſt of Governors; and when I uſe that Expreſſion, every Man in this Province knows who I mean. But as it is very eaſy to commend, as well as to blame any Man in general Terms, I will give ſeveral Inſtances of pure Diſintereſtedneſs and Love to the People, lately exhibited by that Gentleman. One is, that ſometime ſince he would fain have had a young Gentleman, a Minor under Age, made one of the Clerks of an Inferior Court of Common Pleas, on no other Account but the mere Merit of that young Gentleman; and there was no more Relation between them than Father and Son.

The Notoriety of his having (by his Influence at leaſt) appointed ſeveral Gentlemen to be Judges in our Courts of Law, who no doubt were much better qualified to be Judges of Law, than thoſe Gentlemen who by hard and long Study of the Law, have had their Heads, if not their Hearts turned in the Mazes of that Profeſſion. Of the like Sort is the late Conge D'Eire, to the Judges of a Court of Common Pleas, to chuſe a Clerk who tho' a very worthy Gentleman, was never acquainted with any Writs, Pleas, Entries or any legal Proceſſes whatever; becauſe he that made him, by his own eminent Knowledge in the Law, well knew, that the Office of a Clerk in any Court might be thoroughly learned in a few Days, tho' it is ſaid the Gentleman appointed never ſpent even a few Hours to accompliſh himſelf; and yet he is moſt certainly a much fitter Perſon than any other who have ſerved in that Office under the Clerk for ſeven and ſeven Years together; and no one can doubt of the good Qualifications of that Gentleman to be a Clerk of the Court; for all that know him, agree that he is a very honeſt Man: And he has ſworn by his Maker, That he will well and faithfully execute the Office of a Clerk of that Court.

Furthermore, and to ſay no more, It is ſaid that the G——r's Shoemaker is by him directed to make him E——y a new Suit of Clothes. But I really pity the Shoemaker, as well as the Clerk, tho' not their Employer. For no Man was ever ſo foundly ridiculous, as he who makes himſelf ſo. *an Ironey!* T. H.

TO BE SOLD,

A good BRIGANTINE,

Eighty Tons Burthen, two Years old, with good Cables, Anchors, Boat, &c. and well found with ſmall Stores.

For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers, or at THOMAS WALLEY's Store, on Dock-Square.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on the 2d of September next, if not ſold before at private Sale,

A Large fine Double Houſe in Prince-Street, with a large Warehouſe, Garden, Rain Water Ciſtern, being very pleaſantly ſituated, and a Paſture adjoining thereto. Likewiſe a Diſtill-Houſe in the ſame Street, with a good Well of Water, with all the Utenſils belonging to the ſame, with Barn and Shop adjoining the ſame, the above being the Eſtate of Andrew Sigourney, lately deceaſed. For further Particulars, enquire of John and Charles Sigourney, Adminiſtrators to the ſaid Eſtate.

Stolen from *Henry Abbot*, of Andover, on Tueſday Night laſt, the Twenty-firſt Inſt.

A Silver Tankard marked G D A A

Alſo, a Silver Cann marked H M H M

They were taken, as is ſuppoſed, by a ſhort Man, who lodged in the Houſe, and went off early next Morning: He was pale faced, talked broad Scotch, had ſhort Hair. Whoever ſhall diſcover the Thief ſo as that he may be convicted ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. If either the Tankard or Cann ſhould be offered to Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, and Notice given.

On WEDNESDAY *next*,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A large and valuable Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

——Among which are,——

A Variety of Chinces, Callicoes and printed Cottons, 30 pieces of fine and Coarſe Iriſh Linnens, a variety of Checks, Men and Women's ſuperfine thread and Cotton Hoſe, Silk Mitts, black Breeches Patterns of ſuperfine Broad-Cloths, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, a great variety of blond and thread Lace, &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wedneſday Morning, at TEN o'Clock.

At private Sale,

20 pieces extreme fine Iriſh Linnen, for Gentlemen's Shirting, under prime Coſt.

To be Sold very Cheap,

Two new Copper Stiles & Worms: one of 500 the other of 150 Gallons. Inquire of Benjamin and Edward Davis.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling Houſe in Union-Street, near the Cornfields, with four Rooms on a Floor; a good Yard, Garden, Chaiſe Houſe, Stable, Well, Ciſtern, and many other Accommodations, very well ſituated for a Shopkeeper. For Particulars, Inquire of the Printers.

Charles Sigourney

At his Shop juſt above the Market, and at his Store in Brattle-Street, leading to Dr. *Cooper's* Meeting-Houſe, Informs all Country Traders, Shopkeepers and others, that have the Caſh to lay out for Goods, That he has, juſt arrived, from *London*, *Briſtol*, *Birmingham* and *Sheffield*,

A large and fine Aſſortment of all Kinds of Brazery, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Ship Chandlery and Stationary GOODS, which came directly from the Manufacturers, and will be ſold at the loweſt Advance for the Caſh.—Among which are,

Nails of all Sorts, Tacks and Brads of all Sizes, Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, Spoons, Tankards, Cans of all ſorts, Braſs Kettles, Skillets, Warming Pans and Chaffin Diſhes, Copper Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Locks, Hinges, Hammers, Gouges, Chizzels, Saws and Files of all Sorts, Braſs and Iron Wire, Engliſh and German Steel, Frying Pans, Flatt and Box Irons, Bellows, Bruſhes of all ſorts, Powder, Shott, Barr Lead, Wool, Cotton and Clothiers Cards, Braſs and Iron Candleſticks, Braſs Handles and Eſcutcheons, Engliſh Glue, Screws, &c. Hooks and Lines of all Sorts, Pins and Needles of all ſorts, Ships Bunnins of all Colours.—Alſo Allum, Brimſtone, Copperas by the Caſk or Hundred.

Beſt double and ſingle refined Loaf-Sugar.

With an Aſſortment of all Kinds of Carpenters, Maſons, Blackſmiths, Shoemakers & Barbers Tools—*viz.*

Carpenters Tools.
Hammers, Saws, Chizels, Gouges, Plain and Jointer Irons, Gimblets, Box Rules, Iron Squares, Compaſſes, Adzes, Hatchets, Shingling Hatchets, Axes, &c. &c.

Maſons Tools.
Brick & Plaiſtering Trowels; Lathing Hammers, Mauls, White Waſhing Bruſhes, &c. &c.——

Barbers Tools.
Bench Viſes, Curling Irons, Pinching Tongs, Powder Machines, black Hair Pins, Combs, Razors and Caſes, Hones, Razor Strops, Sciſſars, Bruſhes, Boxes.

Shoemakers Tools.
Hammers, Pinchers, Knippers, Awls, Tacks, Knives, Awl-Hafts, White Wax, Spinnel, Rub-Stones, &c.

Ship-Chandlery.
Log and Deep-Sea Lines, Houſline & Marline, Mackrel Lines, Mops, Scrubbing Bruſhes, Pump Leather, Time Glaſſes, Sail and Bolt-rope Needles, Ship's Scrapers, Hatchets, Bunting of all Colours, &c. &c.——

Stationary Ware.
Writing Paper of all Sorts, Cartridge, Kentiſh & Sheathing Paper, Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Paper, Braſs and Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c.—

Cutlery Ware.

Pen Knives, Sciſſars, Razors, Cuttoes, Jack Knives, Knives and Forks, a great Variety of all Sorts, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Coat & Breaſt Buttons, &c.

N. B. A Number of fine Steel Plate Mill Saws, ſuitable for the Eaſtward Uſe.

A few Barrels of CHOICE TURPENTINE, to be Sold at JOHN WINTHROP's Store, oppoſite the Eaſt-End of Faneuil-Hall. Alſo, Florence Oil of a very ſuperior Quality by the Cheſt, Cordage, Philadelphia Flour, Bar Iron, Engliſh Duck, Flax, Olives, beſt London Porter, Sugars, a few Pipes of Sterling Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

BEST ROLL BRIMSTONE,

In ſmall Boxes, from 2 to 400 Cwt. each.

Lately from Hungary,

Much fitter for Medicines, than what is generally imported from Britain;

Being adequate to Flour of Brimſtone for Purity;

To be Sold cheap for Caſh, or Cod Liver & Whale Oyl;

By *William Duguid*, and Company,

On Treat's Wharf—Who have likewiſe for Sale,

Some exceeding good BROAD CLOTHS, with Trimmings ſuitable.

And a few Pieces beſt India Taffaty.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his uſual Place of Sale

A large Aſſortment of Articles, viz.

CALLICOES, printed Cottons and Linens, Iriſh Hollands coarſe & fine of all Widths, cotton Checks, Linen ditto, Gauzes, Lawns, Men and Womens cotton, thread and worſted Hoſe, ſilk and worſted Mitts, cotton Velvets, Cambletts, Silk Mode, Handkerchiefs, Caps, &c. Likewiſe ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

N. B. A ſmall Cheſt of warranted Green Tea.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtates of Mr. Joſhua Rand, and Mr. William Rand, late of Charleſtown, Yeomen, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Nehemiah Rand of ſaid Charleſtown, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtates, in Order for Settlement.

TO BE SOLD, (about 12 Miles from Boſton,)

A good Farm, lying in Newton, containing upwards of an 100 Acres, with a good Orchard, which yields about 20 Barrels of Cyder Yearly, and good Paſturing, Mowland, and well Wooded and Watered, &c. Together with a Double Houſe, and a good Barn. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. Jonathan Williams, living on ſaid Farm.

TO BE SOLD,

The ancient Tavern-Houſe, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, well known by the Sign of *The Royal Oak Tavern*, in Medford, juſt over the Bridge. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. Hugh Floyd, living in ſaid Houſe.

Taken up in the Harbour a few Days ago, a Raft of Plank. The Owner by deſcribing them may have them again paying Charges. Inquire of Mr. Samuel Clark on Governor's Iſland, or the Printers hereof.

A young Woman, with a good young Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, would be glad of a Place in a Gentleman's Family to ſuckle a Child. Inquire of the Printers.

Strayed or Stolen out of the Paſture of Mr. Enoch Brown, on Boſton Neck, on Saturday the 18th Inſtant, a red Horſe, lightiſh coloured Mane and Tail, about fourteen Hands high—paces and trots—goes wide behind—is ſix or ſeven Years old—was bred at Durham near Portſmouth, in the Province of New-Hampſhire. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and give Intelligence of, or convey him to Mr. Enoch Brown aforeſaid, or to Capt. Robert Wier, Diſtiller in Boſton, ſhall be rewarded very handſomely for his Trouble.

This and To-Morrow Evening,

Will be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Auction-Room, North Side of the Market,

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods, as uſual.

A. BOWMAN, Auctioneer.

N. To be Sold, one green Cambler Bed compleat, one excellent Feather Bed, one Sett Chamber Chairs, two Looking-Glaſſes, one Deſk, and two Tables. Enquire at the above Auction-Room.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, by David Symonds,

TO-MORROW, at Twelve o'Clock.

At his Vendue Room, formerly Improved by Major DESHON, near the Market.

A Large Variety of Houſhold Furniture, viz. Feather Beds, Caſe of Drawrs, Deſks, Chairs, Mohogany Tables, Pictures, Braſs Kettles, Frying Pans and Andirons, Iron Pots, and many other Articles of Kitchen Furniture, and a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and Indid Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,

ENTERED IN.

Thompſon from North Carolina. Bret from Quebec. Sturgis, Pulling and Turner from Newfoundland. Cook and Nutting from Halifax. Boyd from New-London. Snow from Virginia. Kellam from St. Vincents. Andrews from St. Martins. Hudſon and Gardner from Cape Nichola. Given from St. Croix. Karr from Greenock.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Driver and Atwood for Newfoundland. Jarvis and Hearſey for Weſt-Indies. Hubbel for New-Haven. Atwood for Quebec.

CLEARED OUT.

Reed, Doane, Homer and Lambert for Newfoundland. Davis for Halifax. Freeman for Quebec. Hawley and Whitney for New-Haven. Holland for Nevis. Downe for Gibraltar. Jarvis for St. Croix. Porab for Liverpool.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,

Four Whites. NO Blacks

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 11 min. after 9 — Friday, 31 m aft. 12
Tueſday, 0 min. af. 10 — Saturday, 10m. af. 1
Wedneſday, 50 m. aft. 10 — Lord's-Day 19 m. af. 2
Thurſday 40 min. after 11 — New Moon 30 Day.

vid, Charter pa, 1077, vol. 2. ^ Gov.r Hutchinson. ¶ His Son Willa Hutchinson.
◊ Joseph Turel vid pa, 120. —— Governors. D Excellency.

BOSTON.

From the Votes of the Honorable House of Representatives.

LUNÆ 13 *Die Julii*, A.D. 1772.

RESOLVED, That the Tax of a *Thousand Pounds* upon the several Towns in the Province be in the following Proportion, *viz.*

County of *Suffolk.*

	£.	s.	d.
Boston, vide pa 118 & 117, & 123	92	5	10
Roxbury,	9	7	10½
Dorchester,	6	14	10½
Milton,	3	16	2
Braintree,	3	4	11
Weymouth,	4	9	5½
Hingham,	6	0	8
Cohasset,	2	0	8½
Dedham,	7	3	4½
Medfield,	2	17	8½
Wrentham,	7	5	1½
Brookline,	2	15	5½
Needham,	2	18	6½
Stoughton,	5	13	5½
Stoughtonham,	2	11	11½
Medway,	2	18	7½
Bellingham,	2	18	0
Hull,	0	13	4½
Walpole,	2	7	10½
Chelsea,	2	18	4½
	£.174	2	3½

County of *Essex.*

	£.	s.	d.
Salem,	26	12	3½
Danvers,	8	6	7½
Ipswich,	24	4	4½
Newbury,	23	3	10½
Newbury-Port,	23	11	6
Marblehead,	28	2	3½
Lynn,	6	9	3½
Andover,	20	17	7½
Beverly,	7	12	7½
Rowley,	6	3	10
Salisbury,	5	8	1½
Haverhill,	7	15	8½
Gloucester,	22	3	2
Topsfield,	2	18	0½
Almsbury,	4	17	1½
Branford,	6	7	7
Wenham,	2	15	2½
Manchester,	2	0	5½
Methuen,	2	13	1½
Boxford,	3	13	4½
Middleton,	2	7	10½
	275	9	3½

County of *Middlesex.*

	£.	s.	d.
Cambridge,	3	1	3½
Charlestown,	8	0	0
Watertown,	3	7	3½
Woburn,	5	10	4½
Concord,	5	0	10½
Newton,	4	13	11½
Reading,	5	7	4
Marlborough,	6	3	6½
Billerica,	4	4	0
Framingham,	4	17	7
Lexington,	3	7	4½
Chelmsford,	3	15	5
Sherburne,	2	8	0
Sudbury,	6	11	2½
Malden,	3	2	6½
Weston,	3	2	8½
Medford,	4	0	0
Littleton,	3	1	5½
Hopkinton,	3	3	11½
Wesford,	3	9	2½
Waltham,	3	0	4½
Stow,	2	15	5½
Groton,	4	15	1½
Shirley,	2	13	10½
Pepperrell,	2	12	10
Townsend,	2	0	8
Ashby,	0	17	8
Stoneham,	1	3	8½
Wilmington,	1	18	4
Natick,	1	11	5½
Dracut,	2	14	9½
Bedford,	2	3	10½
Hollisson,	2	12	7½
Tewksbury,	2	2	0½
Acton,	2	9	6½
Dunstable,	2	5	9½
Lincoln,	2	5	1½
	130	11	6

County of *Hampshire.*

	£.	s.	d.
Springfield,	11	9	9
Willbraham,	2	8	8
Northampton,	3	9	4½
Southampton,	2	18	11½
Hadley,	2	6	0
South Hadley,	2	15	9½
Amherst,	2	11	8½
Granby,	1	4	8
Hatfield,	2	14	9½
Whately,	0	19	4
Williamsburgh,	0	13	10½
Westfield,	3	18	1
Deerfield,	2	16	8½
Greenfield,	1	16	4
Shelburne,	1	1	8
Conway,	1	4	7½
Sunderland,	1	13	2½
Montague,	1	9	9½
Northfield,	2	0	4½
Brimfield,	3	7	2½
South Brimfield,	2	0	3
Monson,	1	14	10
Pelham,	1	17	10
Greenwich,	1	17	8½
Blanford,	2	7	8
Palmer,	1	18	6
Granville,	3	7	1½
New-Salem,	1	13	9½
Belcherstown,	2	2	9
Colrain,	1	4	9½
Ware,	3	0	0
Warwick,	0	6	0
Bernardston,	1	1	10
Murrayfield,	1	4	8½
Charlemont,	0	17	9½
Ashfield,	1	0	1½
Worthington,	0	1	1½
Shutesbury,	1	1	9
Chesterfield,	1	11	9½
Southwick,	1	9	0½
Suffield,	6	5	6
Enfield,	3	16	8
Sodders,	3	0	5
	£.96	2	10

County of *Plymouth.*

	£.	s.	d.
Plymouth,	7	0	10½
Scituate,	8	12	01
Duxbury,	3	2	10½
Marshfield,	3	13	4½
Bridgwater,	12	12	7½
Middleborough,	10	15	10½
Rochester,	5	4	9½
Plympton,	4	0	2
Pembroke,	4	11	9½
Kingston,	2	13	8½
Abington,	3	4	2½
Hanover,	2	9	11½
Halifax,	1	12	10½
Wareham,	2	11	4½
	£.71	7	4½

County of *Barnstable.*

	£.	s.	d.
Barnstable,	6	9	6
Sandwich,	5	0	9½
Yarmouth,	4	10	11½
Eastham,	3	7	1
Wellfleet,	2	13	2½
Chatham,	2	15	2½
Harwich,	4	1	3
Falmouth,	3	14	0
Truro	2	4	4½
	£.33	16	6½

County of *Bristol.*

	£.	s.	d.
Taunton,	7	18	9½
Rehoboth,	9	19	3½
Swanzey,	4	12	0½
Dartmouth,	17	3	7½
Norton,	3	12	1½
Mansfield,	2	6	11½
Attleborough,	3	17	1
Dighton,	3	7	0½
Freetown,	3	18	2½
Rainham,	2	9	1½
Easton,	2	14	10½
Berkley,	1	18	2½
	£.85	17	6

County of *York.*

	£.	s.	d.
York,	7	16	2½
Kittery,	8	11	5½
Wells,	6	1	11
Berwick,	9	4	11
Arundel,	2	15	7
Biddeford,	3	4	3½
Pepperelborough	2	6	10½
Lebanon,	0	17	4½
Sandford,	0	16	9½
Naraganset No 1	0	14	11
	£.42	10	3

County of *Dukes-County.*

	£.	s.	d.
Edgartown,	2	8	9
Chilmark,	3	0	2½
Tisbury,	2	4	2½
	£.7	13	2½

County of *Nantucket.*

	£.	s.	d.
Sherburne,	11	16	0

County of *Worcester.*

	£.	s.	d.
Worcester,	6	7	8½
Lancaster,	7	19	2½
Mendon,	5	18	1½
Brookfield,	7	15	2½
Oxford,	2	15	3½
Charlton,	2	15	6½
Sutton,	7	12	1½
Leicester,	2	16	2½
Spencer,	2	8	10½
Paxton,	1	18	2½
Rutland,	3	13	7½
Oakham,	1	2	3
Hubbardston,	0	12	9½
New-Braintree,	2	10	9½
Southborough,	2	16	11
Westborough,	2	18	1½
Northborough,	2	19	3
Shrewsbury,	5	7	10½
Lunenburgh,	3	18	9½
Fitchburgh,	2	6	10½
Uxbridge,	3	16	6½
Harvard,	3	17	4½
Dudley,	2	9	8½
Rutland-District,	3	4	7½
Bolton,	3	14	2
Upton,	2	10	5
Sturbridge,	3	9	4½
Leominster,	2	18	3
Hardwick,	4	5	1½
Weston,	2	13	8½
Holden,	2	0	7
Douglass,	1	13	5½
Groton,	2	17	3
Petersham,	2	17	9½
Royalston,	0	12	4½
Westminster,	2	9	0
Athol,	2	11	8½
Templeton,	1	18	9
Princeton,	2	16	4
Ashburnham,	2	17	5½
Winchendon,	0	14	4½
Woodstock,	7	7	8
	£.133	1	11½

County of *Cumberland.*

	£.	s.	d.
Falmouth,	10	4	6
North-Yarmouth,	3	16	2½
Scarborough,	3	17	9½
Brunswick,	2	1	0
Gorham,	2	0	6½
Harpswell,	1	18	4
Windham,	0	17	8½
Cape-Elizabeth,	3	15	7½
New-Gloucester,	6	14	11
Pierpontown,	0	9	0
New-Boston,	0	5	11
	£.30	1	6½

County of *Lincoln.*

	£.	s.	d.
Pownalborough,	2	15	9
Georgetown,	3	13	7
Woolwich,	2	3	11
Newcastle,	1	2	4½
Topsham,	1	3	9½
Boothbay,	1	7	9½
Bristol,	1	9	1½
Bowdoinham,	0	7	6½
Madumcook,	0	7	9½
Hallowell,	0	9	7½
Broadbay,	0	19	1½
Fossallborough,	0	8	1½
St. Georges,	0	19	0½
Winthrop,	0	6	7½
Wiscasset,	0	6	10
Gardner's-Town,	0	12	1½
	£.27	14	1½

County of *Berkshire.*

	£.	s.	d.
Sheffield,	4	3	10
Great-Barrington,	2	9	0
Stockbridge,	2	0	1½
Pittsfield,	2	9	2
New-Marlborough,	2	7	3
Egremont,	0	19	4½
Richmond,	1	16	10
Lenox,	1	2	5
Tyringham,	1	0	0½
Tyringham Equivalent,	0	3	9
Lanesborough,	2	9	8
Sandisfield,	1	14	11½
Williamstown,	1	10	10½
Becket,	2	14	0
Gageborough,	0	16	3½
Partridgefield,	2	10	10½
Eastbousuck,	0	15	10
Jerico,	0	7	0
Plantation No. 5.	0	10	0
Plantation No. 7.	0	10	0
Plantation Hartwood,	0	4	5½
	£.28	13	9